


Review 24 Improper Integrals

$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx =$  infinity as a limit of integration  
make it proper

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (-b e^{-b} - e^{-b}) - (0 - e^0)$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{b}{e^b} - \frac{1}{e^b} \right) + 1 = 1$$


Mar 26-10:21 AM

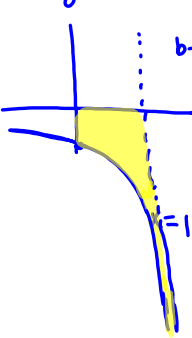

diverges

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x-1} dx$  undefined at an endpoint

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \ln|x-1| \Big|_0^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \ln|b-1| - \ln|0-1|$$

$$= -\infty - 0$$

$$= -\infty$$



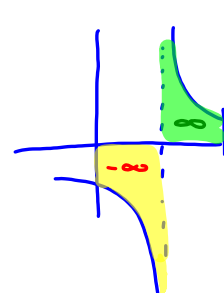
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diverges

$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x-1} dx$  undefined at an interior point

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

↑  
we just showed this diverges



Mar 26-10:42 AM

$$0 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3+1} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

converges by comparison

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b x^{-3} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} \Big|_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{2b^2} - \left( -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 1^2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Mar 26-10:47 AM

$$f(x) \geq g(x) \geq 0$$

if  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  converges then  $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$  converges

if  $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$  diverges then  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  diverges

Mar 26-10:54 AM